

al Department is carrying on certain breeding experiments with potatoes and these resistant wild strains may prove useful for this purpose. These tubers were gathered on very heavy clay soil, from a piece of land which is completely water-soaked during at least three months in a year and extremely dry for about seven or eight months in succession. The tubers possess, therefore, certain resistant properties which it may be found useful to impart to the cultivated varieties in the States." (Schultz.)

*Styrax hookeri* C.B. Clarke. (Styracaceae.) 41815. Seeds from Darjeeling, India. Presented by Mr. G. H. Cave, Lloyd Botanic Gardens. "This is a small tree frequently met with in Sikkim and Bhutan at altitudes between 6,000 and 7,000 feet. The wood is white, close-grained, and moderately hard." (Watt's Dictionary of the Products of India.) Inasmuch as *Styrax japonica* ranks as one of the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs or small trees and is perfectly hardy in the Atlantic States and easy to grow from seed it is suggested that the getting together of all the species of this genus which bear attractive flowers and their hybridization might lead to practical results. (Fairchild.)

*Thelepogon elegans* Roth. (Poaceae.) 41918. Seeds from Kirkee, India. Presented by Mr. William Burns, Economic Botanist. "A coarse perennial grass with stems one to three feet high, usually woody at base. When growing in rice fields it is difficult to distinguish until in flower. Cattle and horses eat the herbage when it is young and in some parts of Central Province the seeds are used as human food. Native to India and Africa." (C. V. Piper.)

*Tricholaena rosea* Nees. (Poaceae.) 41921. Seeds from Kirkee, India. Presented by Mr. William Burns, Economic Botanist. "When a single plant of Natal grass is allowed abundant room it will form a large tuft, sometimes 3 to 4 feet in diameter, the lower branches soon becoming decumbent, while the central stems are more nearly erect. The stems are slender, 3 to 4 feet high, and well covered with leaves, which are so nearly erect that few are lost in mowing the hay. The seeds are produced in large clusters of about the size and shape of a panicle of oats. In most cases the seed clusters are bright red or rosy crimson in color, and for that reason the grass has sometimes been called 'redtop'. It is, however, very different from the common northern grass known as redtop. The name 'Natal grass,' which indicates the country of which it is a native, is more appropriate and distinctive and is the one now in most common use. The plants are killed by a single plowing, and by keeping the land cultivated in other crops through the whole of a single season all the seeds in the